









### Aloha mai!

This calendar was developed through a partnership between the Hanalei community, the Hanalei Watershed Hui, Papahānaumokuākea Marine National Monument, the Hawaiian Islands Humpback Whale National Marine Sanctuary, the Department of Land and Natural Resources Division of Aquatic Resources, and the Waipā Foundation.

Traditional Hawaiian knowledge about fish spawning was based on lunar cycles and seasonal changes. Observations provided in this calendar can be used to better care for our reef fish population in Hanalei.

#### Hanalei Tides

The tides presented in this calendar are the subordinate tide predictions for Hanalei Bay. These predictions are based on harmonic data from Nāwiliwili Bay.

#### Hawaiian Moon Phases

Many calendars are based on the synodic month, a 29.53 day average orbital period of the moon. In this calendar, the moon phase of Hilo was aligned with the astronomical new moon as determined by the U.S. Naval Observatory. The moon phase of Muku was combined with the Mauli phase where appropriate.

#### TERMS USED IN THIS CALENDAR



Some species have limited harvest periods, restrictions on harvest method (type of gear), bag limits, and/or minimum sizes.

- Halalū harvesting is limited August to October.
- Moi harvesting is limited September to February.

#### SUGGESTED LIMITED HARVEST

The species listed under suggested limited harvest (SLH) in this calendar are meant to inform fishers when peak spawning may be occurring in Hanalei. These periods are based on observations and gonad data collected in Hanalei. SLH is not a part of Hawai'i fishing regulations. Annual variations are likely to occur, so harvest carefully.

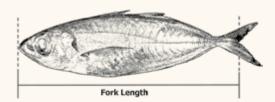


#### CLOSED SEASON

These periods of complete harvest restriction are based on current fishing regulations administered by the State of Hawai'i through the Department of Land and Natural Resources, Division of Aquatic Resources.

A complete list of the regulations can be found at: dlnr.hawaii.gov/dar/fishing/fishing-regulations

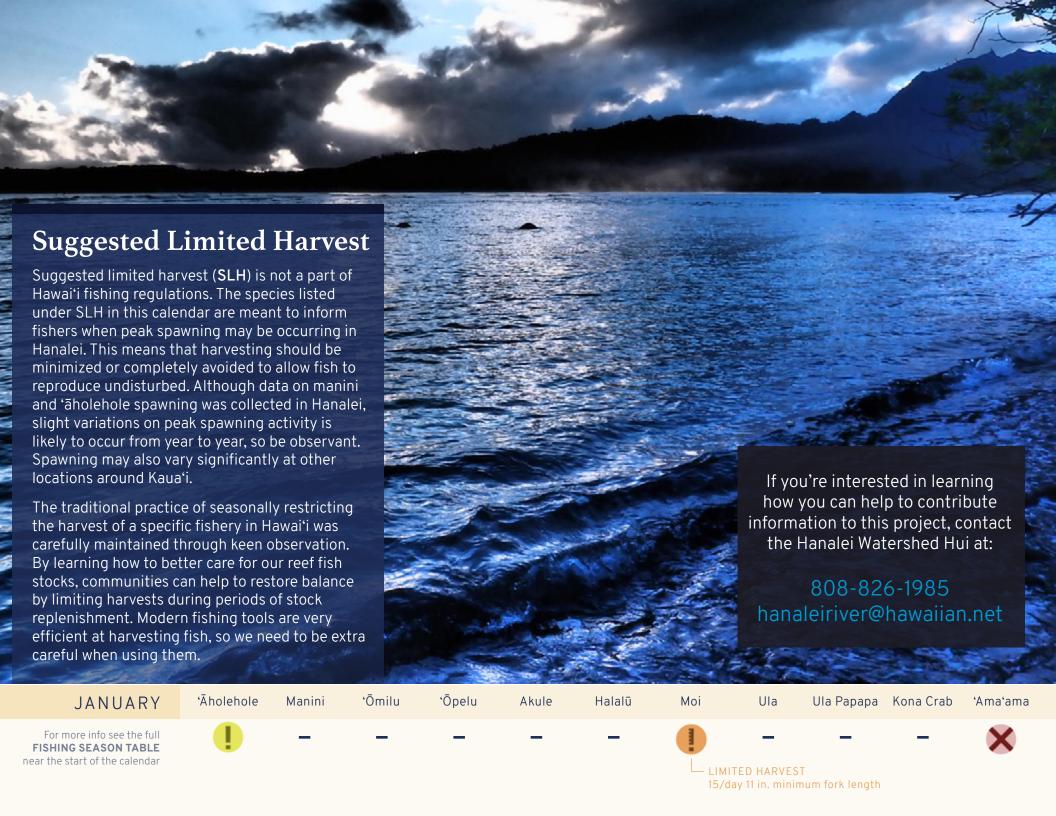
During a closed season for a given species, there is a ban on harvesting, possessing, or selling that species.



FORK LENGTH: Measured from fish's snout to base of "V" in tail fin. State regulated species are measured in this way.

**GONAD:** Reproductive organ, male or female.

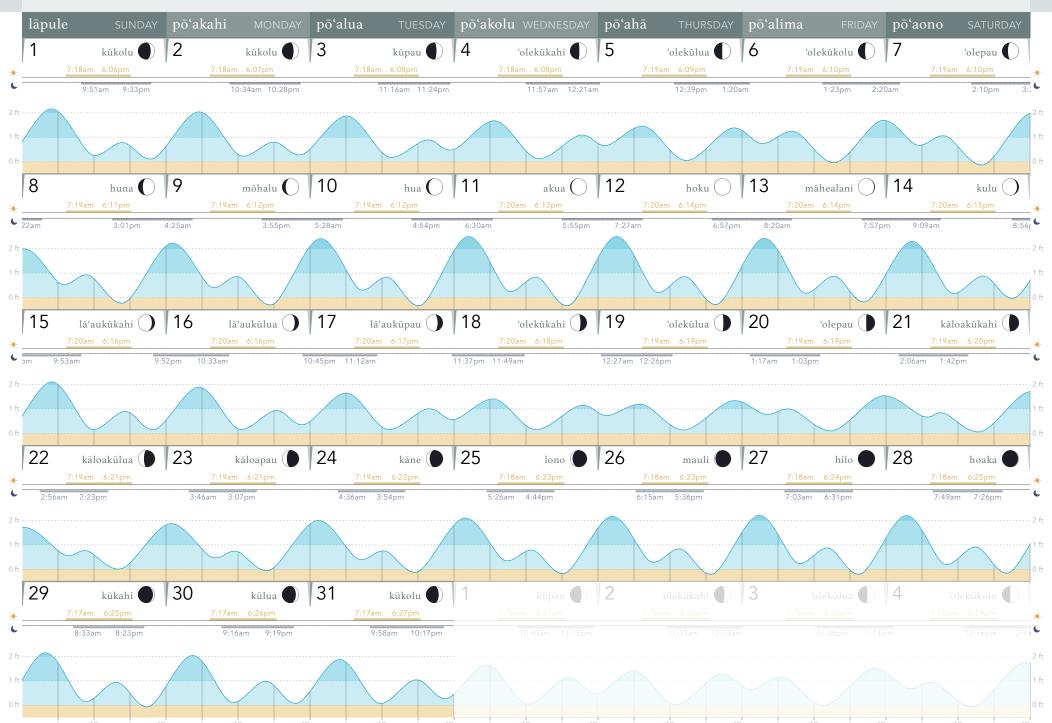
**L50:** Length at which 50 percent of a species population is reproductively mature.



# ianuali



## JANUARY



# Halele'a is Kaua'i's Sanctuary for Humpback Whales

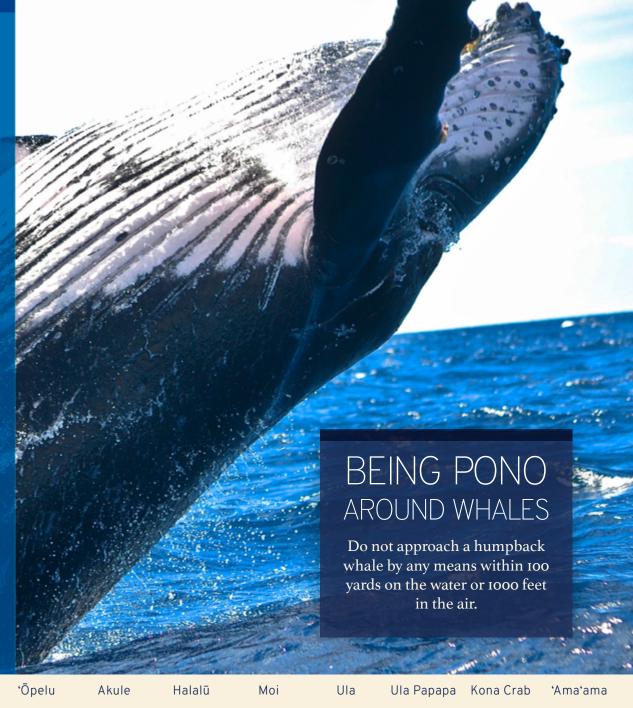
Humpback whales can be frequently seen in Hawai'i, especially during the peak season months of January, February, and March. They have migrated from northern feeding grounds to their primary breeding and calving ground around the Hawaiian Islands. Over 10,000 humpback whales make up a population in which a majority will make the annual journey to Hawai'i—one of the greatest seasonal aggregations of humpback whales on Earth.

Common behaviors include: the blow (15-foot high forceful exhalation), traveling (multiple surfacings with dorsal fin exposed), pec slap (pectoral fin slapping the ocean surface), and breach (jumping out of the water). Humpback whales are the acrobats of the whale world.

Occasionally, a humpback whale may be sighted within Hanalei Bay. These are normally juvenile whales or mothers with their calves seeking shallow water, or possibly exploring. Humpback whales are also very curious animals, but due to their large size and regulations should not be approached closely. Respect and enjoy these magnificent animals known as *koholā*, but at the same time, maintain a safe and legal distance.

For more information about humpback whales in Hawai'i, visit:

HawaiiHumpbackWhale.noaa.gov



**FEBRUARY** 

'Āholehole

Manini

'Ōmilu

For more info see the full **FISHING SEASON TABLE** near the start of the calendar









# pepeluali



## FEBRUARY



#### Fish Gonad Identification

MALE REPRODUCTIVE **ORGANS** are also important to identify as they indicate spawning when developed.





#### FISHING PONO

By learning how to identify the reproductive organs in fish, you can track spawning seasons in your area.

When cleaning your catch look for developed gonads. This can indicate spawning, and harvesting should be limited.



UNDER-DEVELOPED EGGS mean fish are most likely not reproducing—this is a good time to harvest. Remember when these seasons occur in your area as each species will spawn at nearly the same time each year.

are yellowish in color with large blood vessels clearly visible.

**DEVELOPED EGGS** 

MARCH

'Āholehole

Manini

'Ōmilu

'Ōpelu

Akule

Halalū

Moi

Ula

Ula Papapa Kona Crab

'Ama'ama

For more info see the full **FISHING SEASON TABLE** near the start of the calendar











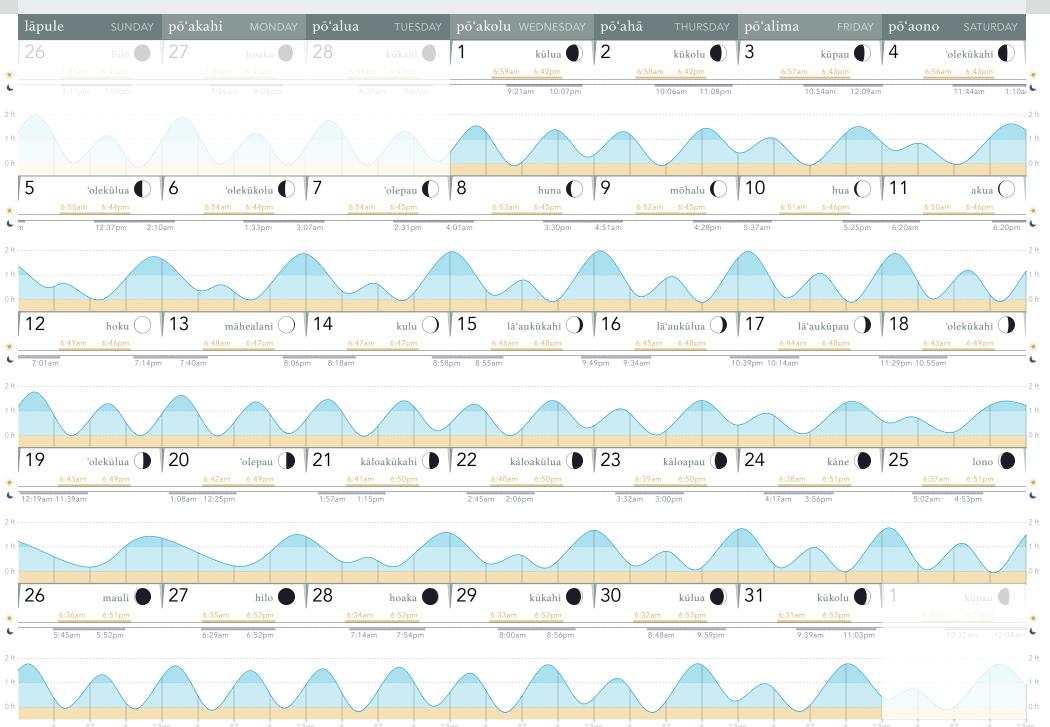


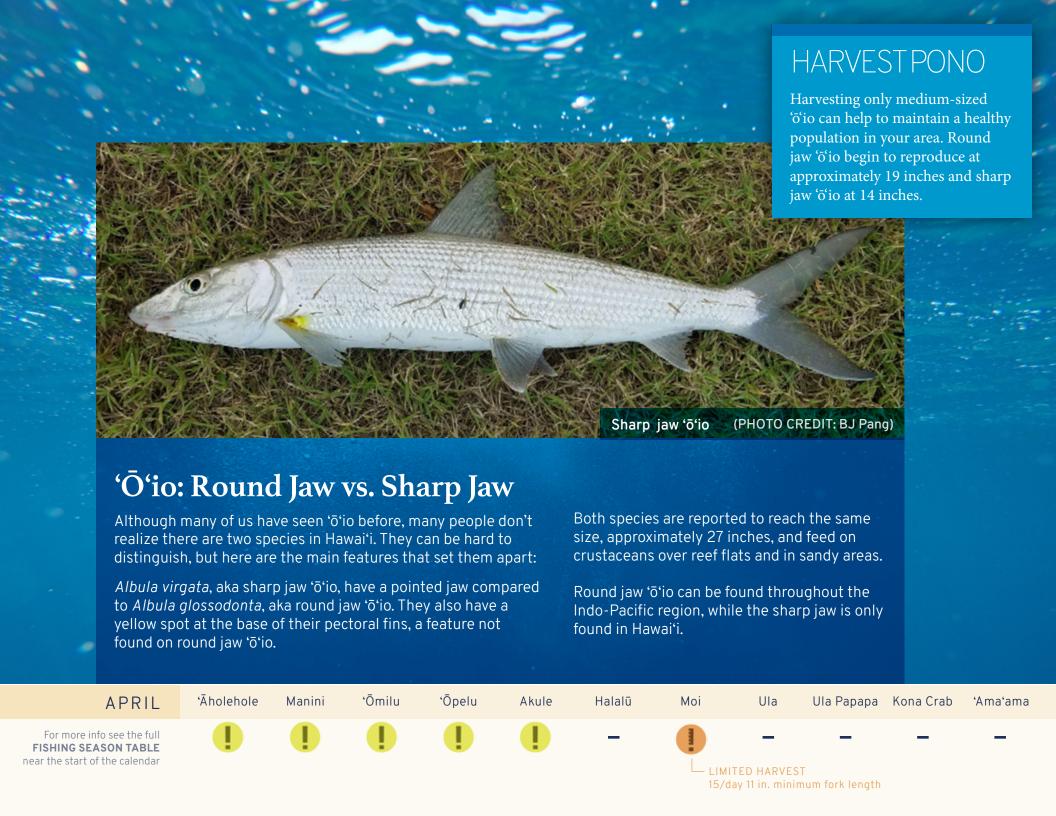


## malaki



## MARCH

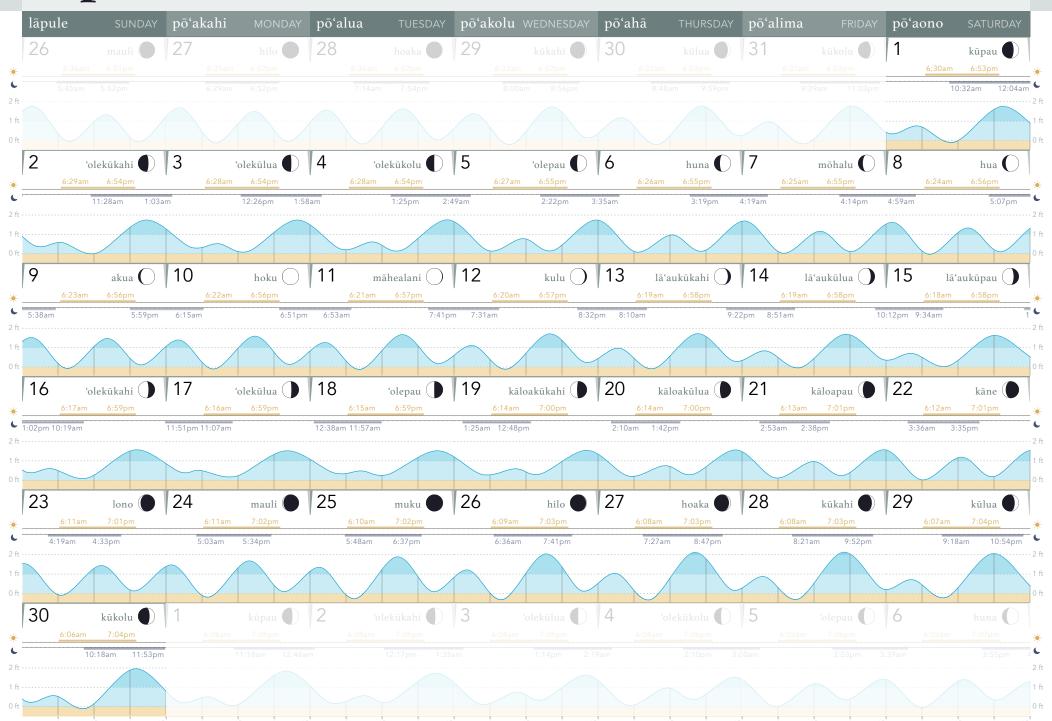


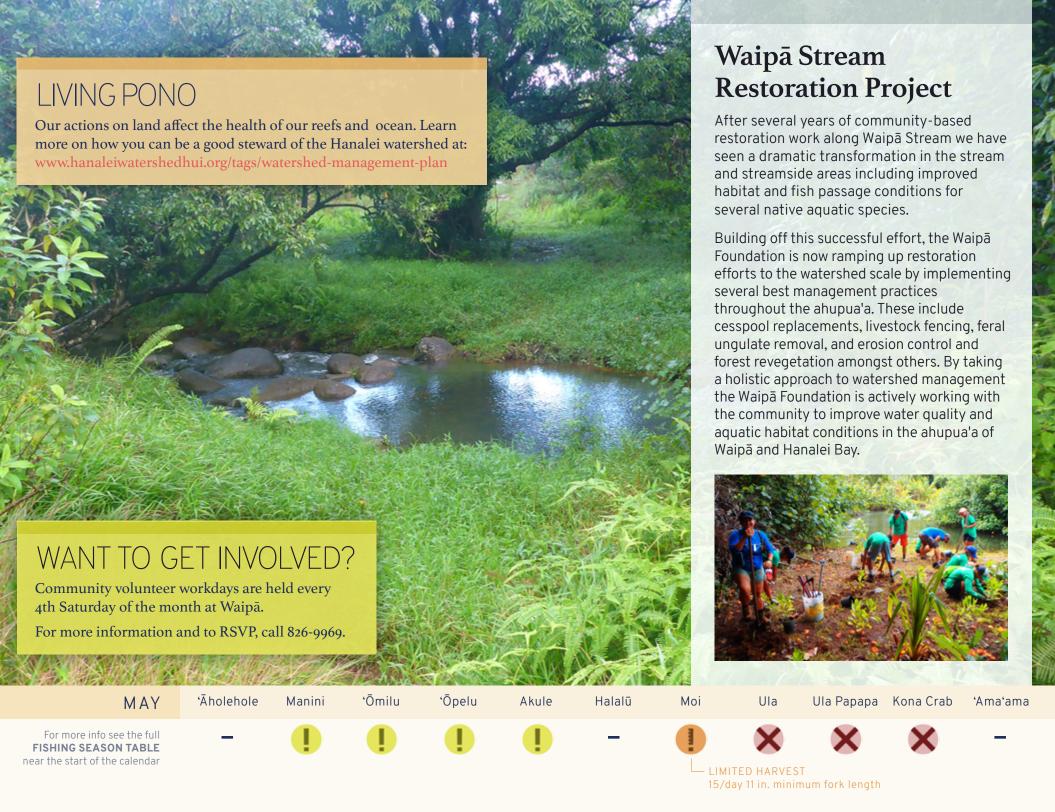


# 'apelila



## APRIL

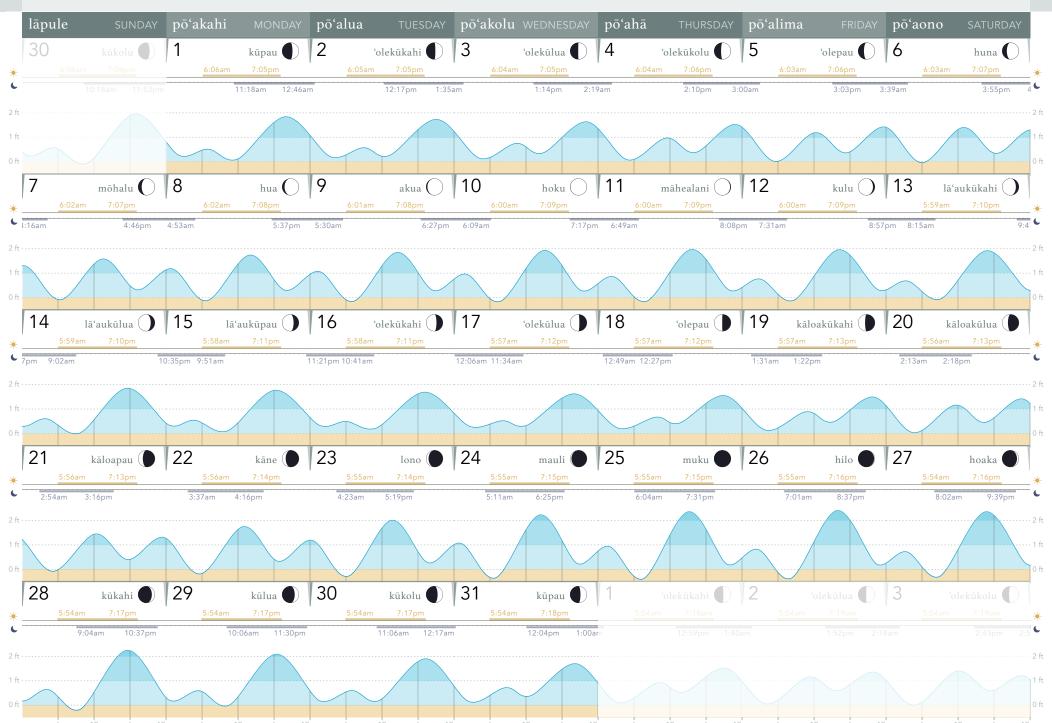




## mei





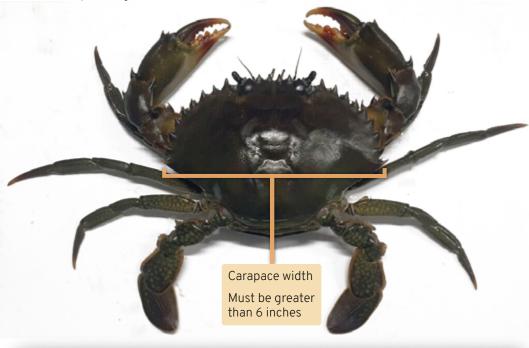


#### **Determing the Gender of Crabs**

Pictures show how to identify male and female Samoan crabs.

Samoan crab harvest regulations:

- Minimum size: 6 inches
- No spearing



#### HARVESTPONO

Female crabs are illegal to harvest. Learning how to identify male crabs from females and developing females can help to prevent accidental harvesting of female crabs.



JUNE

'Āholehole

Manini

'Ōmilu

'Ōpelu

Akule

Halalū

Moi

Ula

For more info see the full

**FISHING SEASON TABLE** near the start of the calendar



















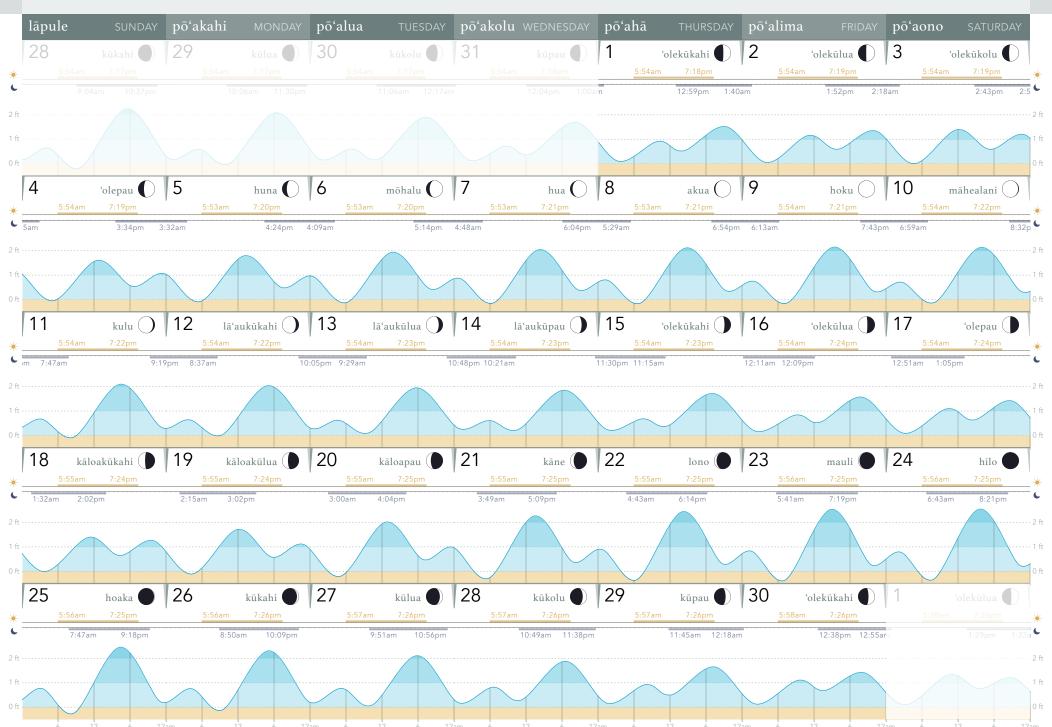




## iune



## JUNE



## Climate Change

Changing climate is an increasing threat to our fisheries. In 2014 corals in Hanalei Bay bleached due to higher than normal ocean temperatures, but this is just one impact. Other impacts that we can expect to see from changing climate are:

- Ocean acidification which can weaken corals and other calcifying organisms
- Changes in spawning times of species due to varying ocean temperatures, circulation, and climate
- Range of species may shift as environmental conditions change

Impacts range from things that we can currently observe to things that we predict will happen. It is important for us to be aware of these potential impacts and keep observing our fisheries.

#### LIVING PONO

One of the greatest contributors to our changing climate is excessive carbon emissions created by humans. While this seems like a tremendous issue, we can make a difference by making changes to our lifesytle to decrease carbon dioxide production.

Take this test to see your carbon footprint: www.nature.org/greenliving/carboncalculator

JULY

'Āholehole

Manini

'Ōmilu

'Ōpelu

Akule

Halalū

Moi

Ula

Ula Papapa

Kona Crab

'Ama'ama

For more info see the full **FISHING SEASON TABLE** near the start of the calendar











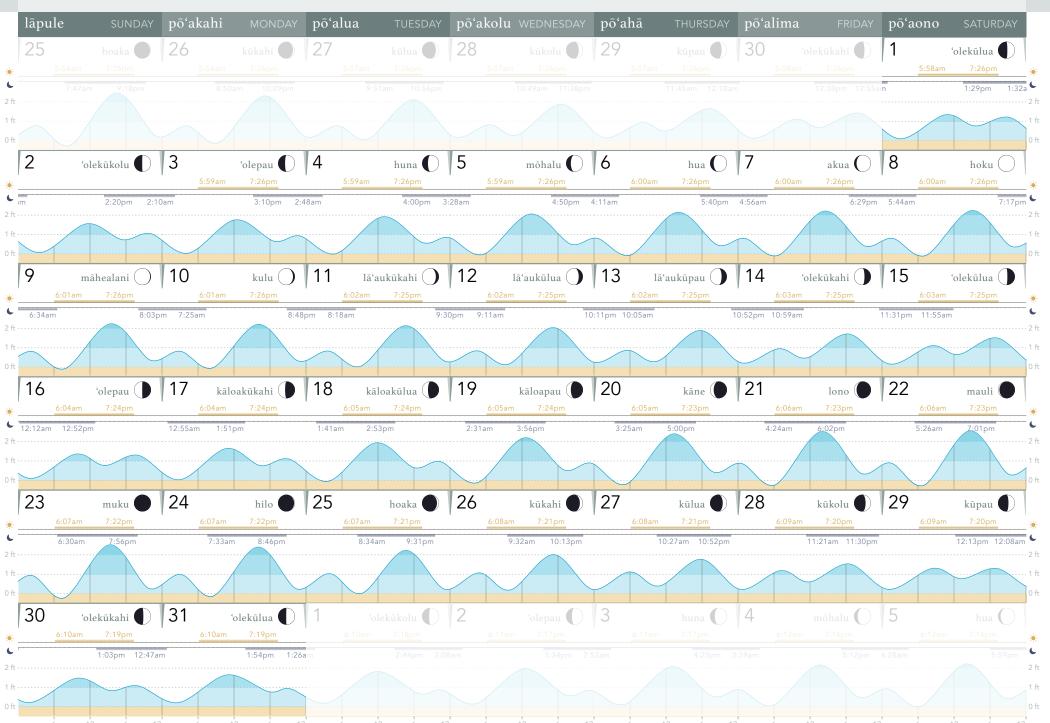


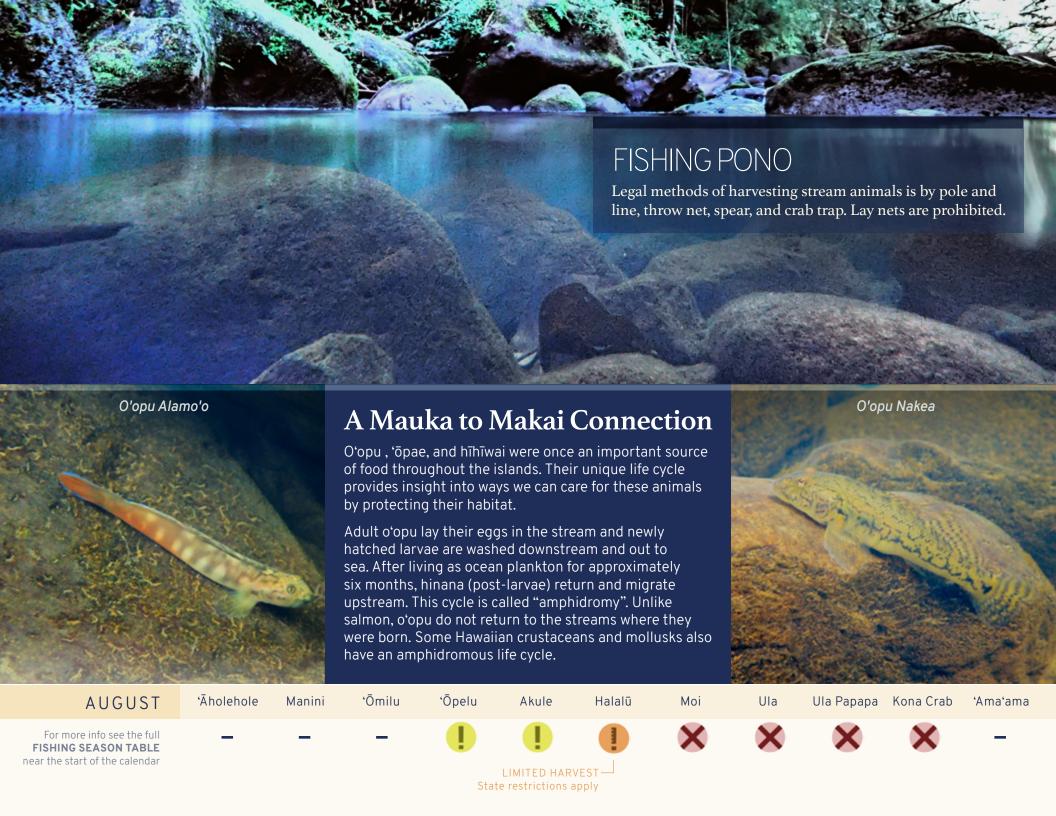


## iulai





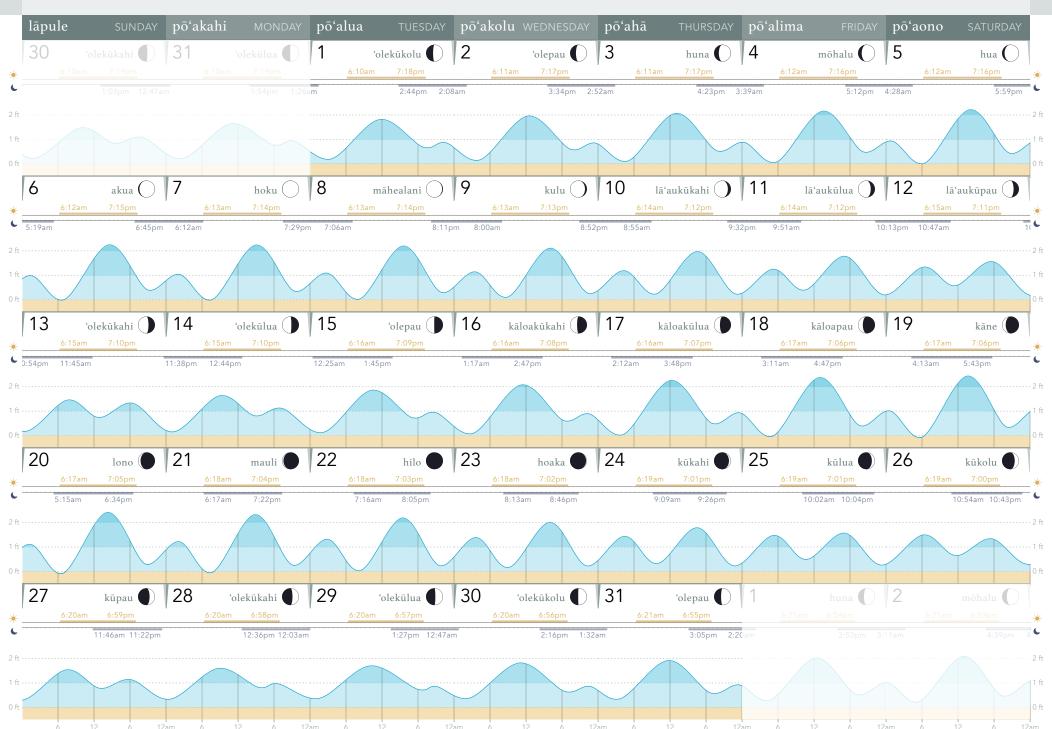




## 'aukake



## AUGUST



## Ula

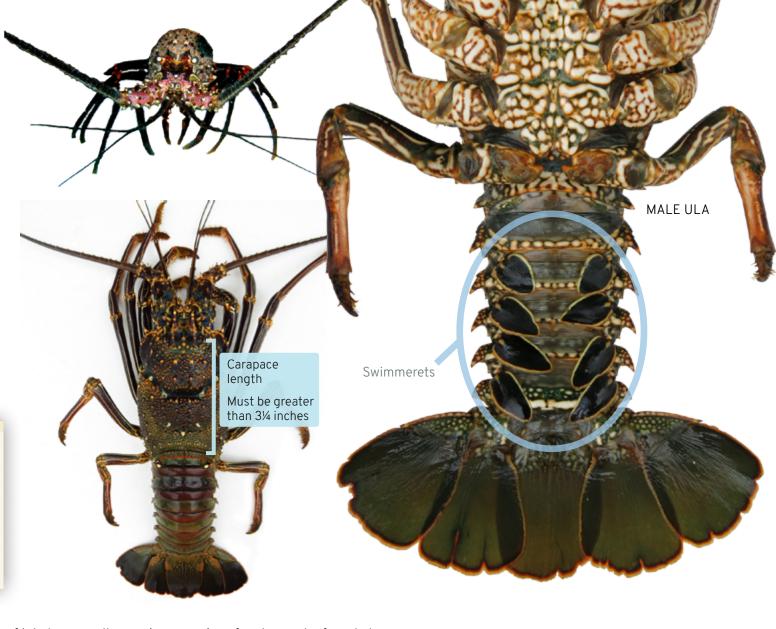
Only male ula greater than 3¼ inches in carapace length are legal to harvest from September thru April. Here's how to identify males from females:

Female lobsters carry eggs in their swimmerets during spawning season. It can be hard to tell if a lobster is male or female from the top, so that's why spearing is illegal.

Harvesting females is <u>prohibited</u>. Using a spear to harvest is <u>prohibited</u>.

#### FISHING PONO

Measure your catch and release females. These regulations are needed because ula are slowgrowing animals that are prone to over-harvesting.



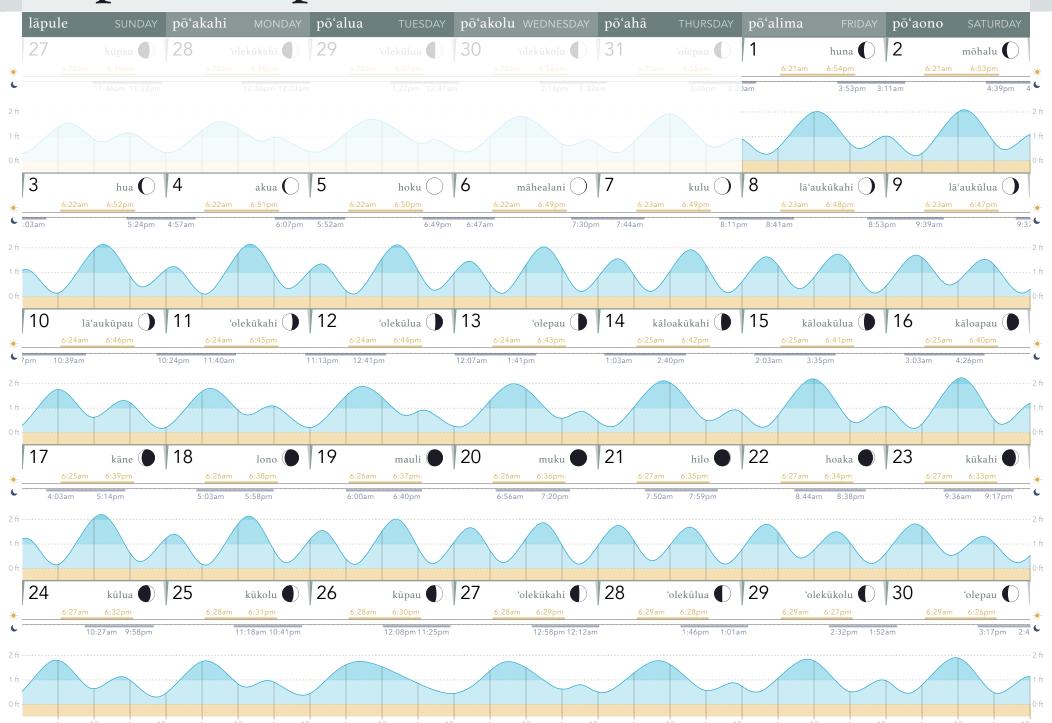
More information on determining the sex of lobster as well as various species of crabs can be found at: dlnr.hawaii.gov/dar/fishing/regulations/marine-invertebrates/how-to-determine-sex-of-regulated-invertebrates/

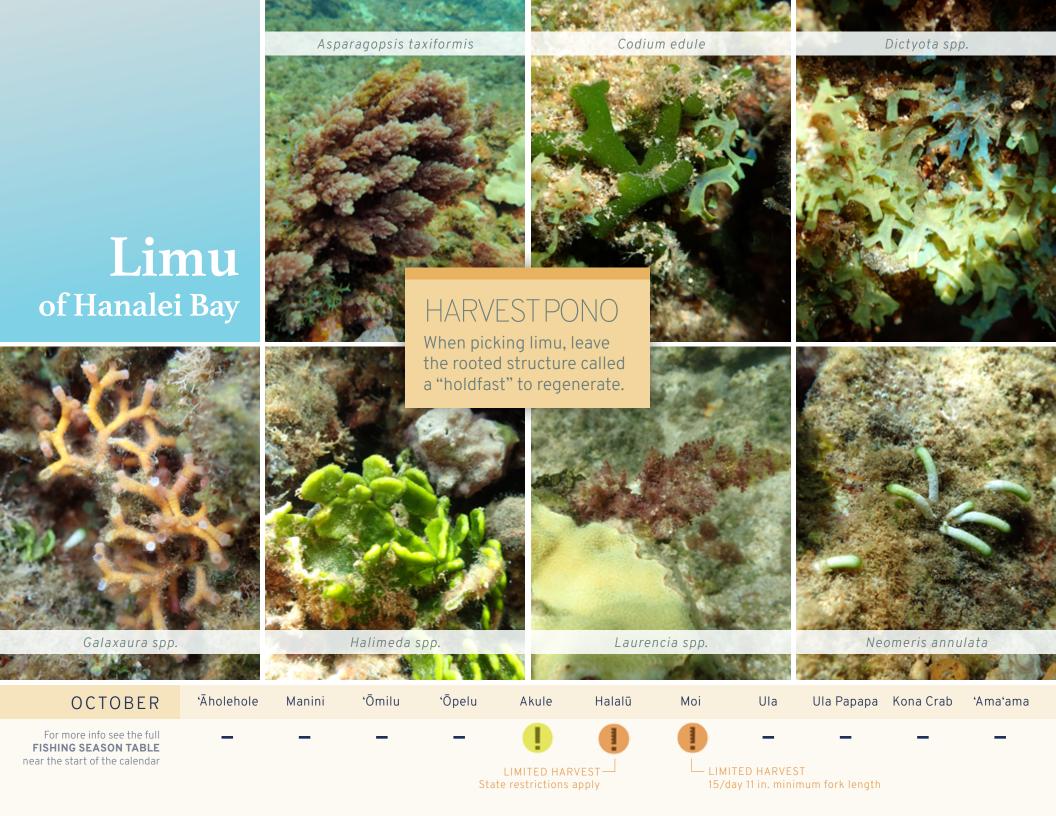
SEPTEMBER 'Āholehole 'Ōmilu 'Ōpelu Akule Halalū Manini Moi Ula Ula Papapa Kona Crab 'Ama'ama For more info see the full **FISHING SEASON TABLE** near the start of the calendar State restrictions apply 15/day 11 in. minimum fork length

# kepakemapa



## SEPTEMBER

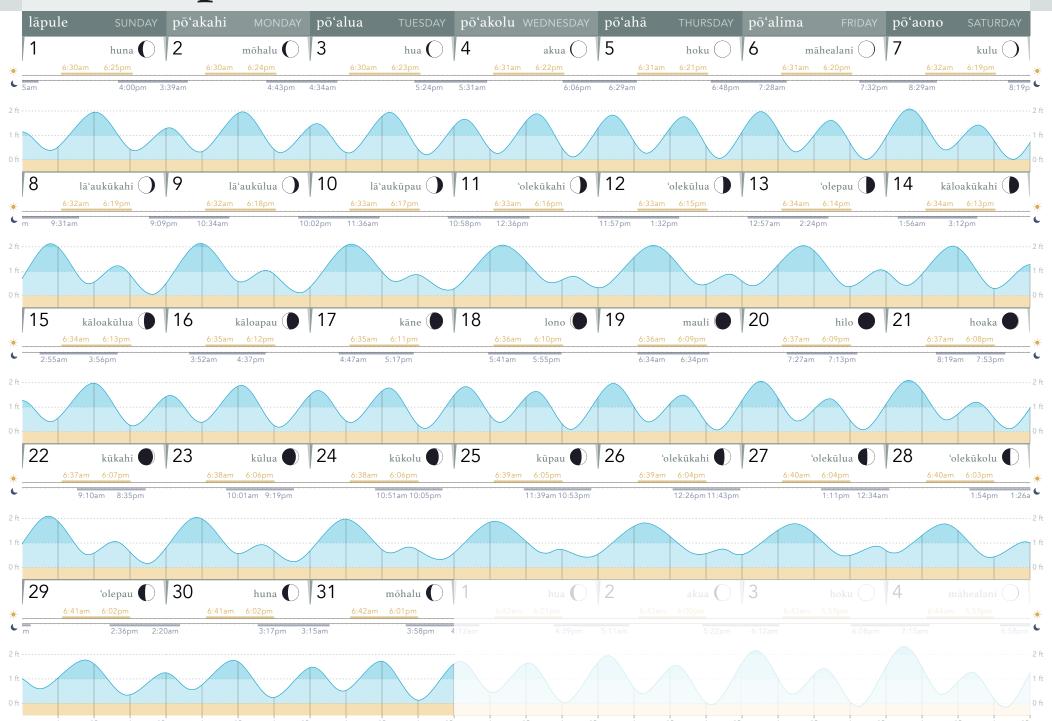




# 'okakopa



## OCTOBER



# FISHING PONO Preserving estuaries as a nursery for juvenile fish is often over looked as a way to care for our reef fish stocks, so tread lightly in these areas.

## Hanalei's Nursery

The mouth of Hanalei River is a physically dynamic habitat for fish. This interface between the ocean and river is constantly changing with the tides, surf, and river conditions. Within any particular spot at the river mouth, conditions can go from marine, to brackish, to nearly fresh water in a matter of seconds. These conditions require the fishes that live in this habitat to be able to osmoregulate quite readily. Also, because of this, fish specie compositions can be quite different within a 100 meter stretch along the stream mouth.

In the low energy environment of the Hanalei River, water is vertically stratified. Higher density saltwater sinks to the bottom and an overlying freshwater layer floats at the surface. In large riverine estuaries such as Hanalei, the saltwater layer can extend more than 3 miles upstream, which explains how marine species can be found far inland.

For stream species that must migrate to the ocean for part of their life history, the freshwater layer is the pathway upstream after spending time in the ocean as plankton.

Recent surveys conducted by the State's Division of Aquatic Resources (DAR) observed juvenile fishes, typically weighing less than 20g (weight of wooden pencil), to dominate the Hanalei River estuary. They've also found the most abundant native species to be juvenile 'āholehole (Kuhlia xenura), and the most abundant introduced species being kanda mullet (Moolgarda engeli) and black-chin tilapia (Sarotherodon melanotheron).







Juvenile 'Ōmilu



Black-chin tilapia

NOVEMBER

'Āholehole

Manini

'Ōmilu

'Ōpelu

Akule

Halalū

Moi

Ula

Ula Papapa

Kona Crab

'Ama'ama

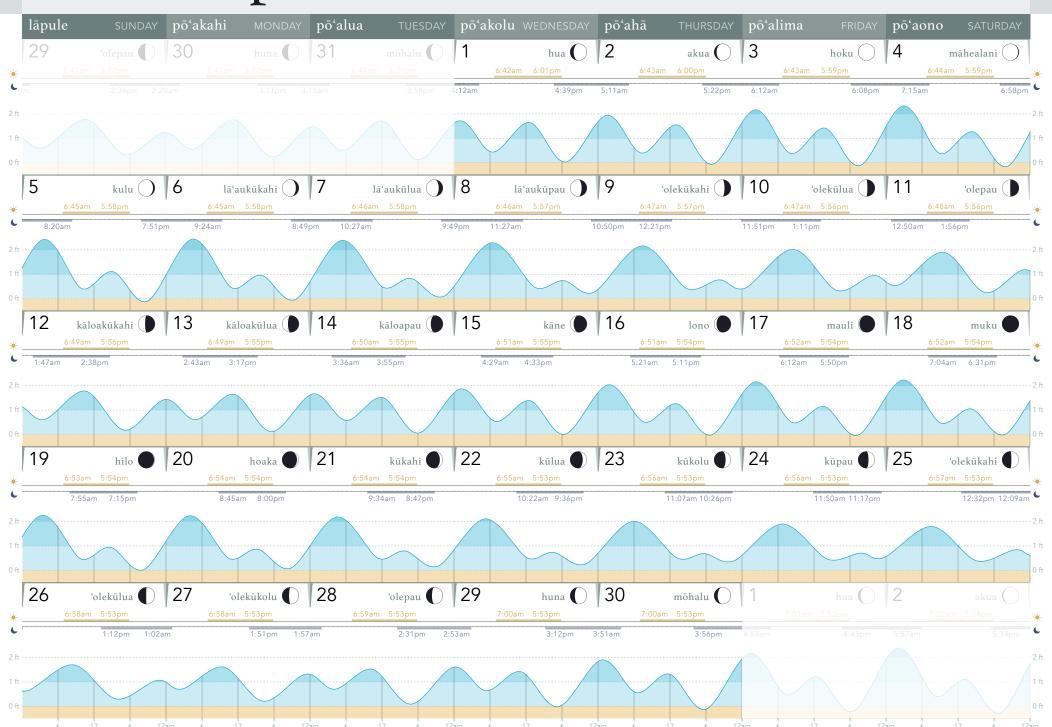
For more info see the full **FISHING SEASON TABLE** near the start of the calendar



## nowemapa



## NOVEMBER

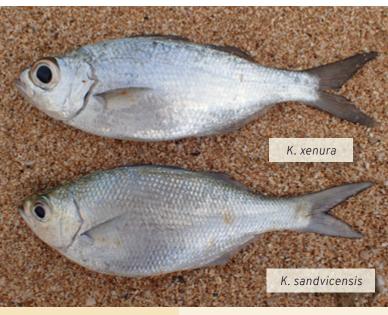


#### All About 'Aholehole

There are two species of 'āholehole in Hawai'i, the Reticulated Flagtail (Kuhlia sandvicensis) and the Hawaiian Flagtail (Kuhlia xenura). Both are referred to as 'āholehole, reach a fork length of 11 inches, and feed primarily at night on planktonic crustaceans.

In the moku of Halele'a the Hawaiian Flagtail is found in the lower parts of all streams, rivers, estuaries, and within Hanalei bay. Reticulated Flagtails can be found mixed in with Hawaiian Flagtail schools but are not as abundant as their endemic cousin.

Data collected on Hawaiian Flagtails in Hanalei show they spawn approximately January thru April while data on Reticulated Flagtails still needs to be collected.





DECEMBER

'Āholehole

Manini

'Ōmilu

'Ōpelu

Akule

Moi

'Ama'ama

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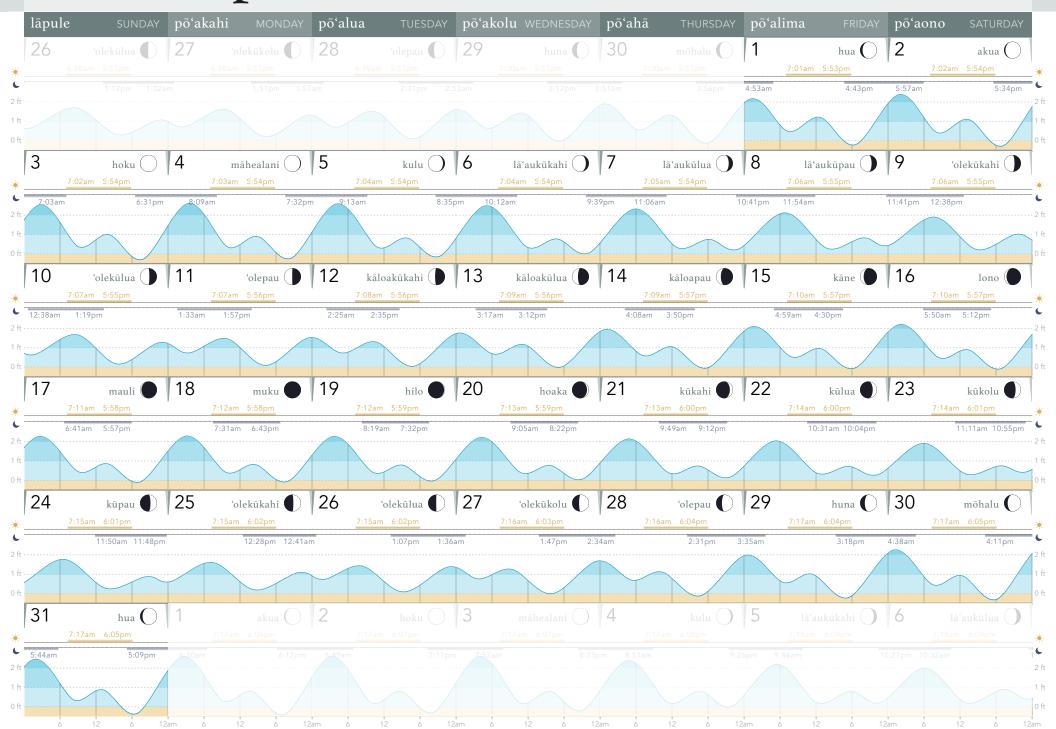




# kekemapa



## DECEMBER



If you are interested in learning how you can contribute to this and other projects in Hanalei, please contact the Hanalei Watershed Hui at:

(808) 826-1985 or hanaleiriver@hawaiian.net

## The Hanalei Moon and Tide Calendar was made possible through the following partnerships:

Hanalei Watershed Hui

Papahānaumokuākea Marine National Monument

Hawaiian Islands Humpback Whale National Marine Sanctuary

Hawai'i Division of Aquatic Resources

Waipā Foundation

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

Dr. Alan Friedlander, University of Hawai'i at Mānoa

#### HanaleiWatershedHui



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PAPAHĀNAUMOKUĀKEA
Marine National Monument



HAWAIIAN ISLANDS HUMPBACK WHALE NATIONAL MARINE SANCTUARY



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